The red powder was boiled for some time with a potassium hydroxide solution, the latter concentrated and acidified with hydrochloric acid, when a yellow mass was precipitated. This was dissolved in hot water, from which it crystallized, on cooling, in yellow leaflets. These melted constantly at 230° C. By reference to *Berichte*, 20, 404, it will be seen that four distinct, nitro-m-oxybenzoic acids exist; of these the β-acid melts at 230° C., and crystallizes in yellow leaflets. Other points of similarity show that the acid obtained by me is identical with that termed β nitro m-oxybenzoic acid.

The red oil exhibited no signs of crystallization, although I allowed it to stand undisturbed for several months. It was also boiled with concentrated potassium hydroxide for ten hours. After concentration it was allowed to cool, when rather large and well-defined monoclinic prisms, having a deep chrome-red color, appeared. The salt was purified by recrystallization from water, and analyzed. Two estimations of the potassium gave 13.02% and 13.00% K. On heating the salt explodes with violence. The free acid crystallizes from water in long needles having a light yellow color. It melts at 111° C. Like its salt it explodes when heated. Its taste is intensely bitter. In all respects it resembles the trinitro-m-oxybenzoic acid mentioned by Griess, *Annalen*, 117, 28, and Beilstein, *Annalen*, 139, 11. These chemists, however, make no mention of the melting point. The percentage of potassium required by an anhydrous salt of this acid is 12.58%.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining large quantities of the acid is due to the fact that there are other products formed in the nitration process, and these cling tenaciously to the acid, defying the most persistent efforts to effect their removal.

Stated Meeting, May 18, 1888.

Present, 15 members.

President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Correspondence was submitted as follows:

Letters of envoy from Institut Egyptien, Cairo; Institut Météorologique de Roumanie, Bucharest; Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.

Letters of acknowledgment from Institut Egyptien, Cairo (125); Magyar Tudományos Akademia, Buda-Pesth (125); Prof. Edward Suess, Vienna (125, 126); Verein für Geogra-

phie und Statistik, Frankfurt-am-Main (126); Prof. Paul Albrecht, Hamburg (126); Société Entomologique, Bruxelles (126); Prof. W. B. Dawkins, Manchester, Eng. (126); Mr. Joseph Prestwich, Shoreham, Kent, Eng. (125, 126).

Accessions to the Library were reported from Institut Egyptien, Cairo; Institut Météorologique de Roumanie, Bucharest; K. P. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin; K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingen; K. Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Leipzig; R. Accademia dei Lincei, Biblioteca N. C. V. E., Rome; R. Geological Society of Cornwall, Penzance; Mr. R. A. Macfea, Edinburgh; Messrs. J. R. Leeson & Co., Boston; New York Academy of Sciences, Dr. J. S. Newberry, Publishers of "The Globe," New York; Mr. W. J. Potts, Camden; College of Pharmacy, Zoölogical Society, Dr. J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Harrisburg; Departments of State and of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Mr. M. C. Read, Hudson, O.; Museo Michoacano, Morelia, Mexico.

The death of Dr. Gerhard vom Rath was announced as having occurred on April 23, 1888.

Pending nominations Nos. 1176 to 1179 were read and spoken to and balloted for.

Pending nomination No. 1180 was postponed.

The Proceedings of Officers and Council were submitted.

The following persons were reported as having been duly elected members of the Society:

Mr. Talcott Williams, Philadelphia,

Prof. J. McKeen Cattell, Philadelphia,

Prof. Alphonse Favre, Geneva.

And the Society was adjourned by the President.